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Army review(s) completed.

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SUMMARY

25X1

SOVIET UNION

2. Partial Soviet troop withdrawal from Austria may begin in July (page 3).

FAR EAST

3. Comment on Japanese reaction to Soviet rebuff on repatriation (page 4).

25X1

LATIN AMERICA

5. Comment on the situation in Argentina (page 5).

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25X1

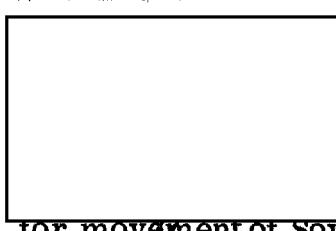
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SOVIET UNION

2. Partial Soviet troop withdrawal from Austria may begin in July:

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[redacted] the
withdrawal of Soviet troops from Austria
is to begin in early July. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Soviet transport officer
for Austria has levied rail requirements
for movement of Soviet troops from Austria to Chop--the Soviet
rail transshipment center on the Soviet-Hungarian border. This
movement is expected to take one month.

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A move to Chop would indicate that troops would be withdrawn to the Soviet Union.

American officials in Austria believe that the reported requirement of rail cars is inadequate to move all Soviet forces from Austria; the remainder could move out by motor transportation. American officials also believe that the USSR would not begin a major withdrawal until after the Austrian treaty is ratified.

Comment: This report may refer to planning in connection with a phased Soviet withdrawal, with some elements moving to the USSR. There have been fragmentary indications of preparation in Hungary to receive Soviet troops.

Ratification of the Austrian treaty is expected before the various parliaments recess for the summer.

The date scheduled for this troop withdrawal suggests that the move is planned for its propaganda effect during the summit conference.

FAR EAST

3. Comment on Japanese reaction to Soviet rebuff on repatriation:

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Japanese popular reaction to the Soviet Union's refusal to discuss at the London talks on 14 June the repatriation of Soviet-held Japanese indicates approval of chief delegate Matsumoto's strong stand that this issue must be settled before Soviet peace proposals are discussed. Soviet representative Malik's alleged assertion that all Japanese prisoners except war criminals have been returned has provoked popular anger, according to a Japanese press agency.

The issue has long been charged with emotion for the Japanese people, and the government would have public support should the negotiations break down on this problem.

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LATIN AMERICA

5. Comment on the situation in Argentina:

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Various unconfirmed reports suggest that the revolt in Argentina is continuing in some parts of the country and possibly gaining new support. In any case, the Peron regime, which claims that it completely quashed the rebellion within five hours after it started on 16 June, apparently is not in complete control of the country.

Press and radio reports from Montevideo have quoted rebel broadcasts claiming that the three army garrisons at Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios and naval forces at the major naval base of Puerto Belgrano have joined the revolt. Admiral Anibal Olivieri, who was

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minister of the navy until fired by Peron after the start of the revolt, was mentioned by the rebel radio as the leader of revolutionary forces at Puerto Belgrano, and the two warships which participated in the initial outbreaks in Buenos Aires were said to be en route to that naval base to aid the rebels.

Argentine naval officers who fled to Uruguay on 16 June have named Brigadier General Leon Justo Bengoa as leader of the plot against Peron. The military involved in the plot are said to believe that the Peron government is "too closely allied with the Communists." Peron's minister of interior and justice, Angel Borlenghi, who is believed to have been the major instigator of the current church-state conflict, has long been considered a Communist by some high Argentine military leaders.

Plans for the revolt against Peron, according to the naval refugees in Uruguay, were conceived in February by high military officials, who by May believed they had the full support of the navy and air force and 55 percent of the army, as well as some police support. The plans, allegedly supported by Catholic Action and the three major non-Communist opposition parties, called for the establishment of a six-man junta including representatives of the armed forces and of the Radical and Socialist Parties.

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